

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Juvenile Asylum,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE,

AND TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK:

W. S. DORR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 101 NASSAU STREET.

1861.

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NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLU
175th St. near 10th Avenue.

H. L. Moore, Junr., 1856.

Engd by E. M. Miller.



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Officers and Directors
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

PRESIDENT.

A POLLOS R. WETMORE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

PETER COOPER, FRANCIS R. TILLOU.

SECRETARY.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

TREASURER.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

DIRECTORS,

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE, RESPECTIVELY, IN

1862.

RICHARD BIGELOW,
JOHN A. BRYAN,
THOMAS DENNY,
WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH,
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
WM. F. VAN WAGENEN,

1863.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
CHARLES A. BULKLEY,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
CHARLES PARTRIDGE,
OLIVER E. WOOD,

1864.

JOHN T. ADAMS,
PETER COOPER,
RENSSLAER N. HAVENS,
FRANCIS R. TILLOU,
APOLLOS R. WETMORE,
JOHN W. QUINCY,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
EZRA M. KINGSLEY.

DIRECTORS, *ex-officio.*

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New York.

HENRY W. GENET, President of the Board of Aldermen.

MORGAN JONES, President of the Board of Councilmen.

SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

STANDING COMMITTEES,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THOMAS DENNY, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM C. GILMAN, JOHN T. ADAMS.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

LEBBEUS B. WARD, *Chairman.*
CLARKSON CROLIUS, CHARLES PARTRIDGE.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE, *Chairman.*
RICHARD BIGELOW, JOHN W. QUINCY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *Chairman.*
RICHARD BIGELOW, OLIVER E. WOOD,
EDMUND DWIGHT, SAMUEL G. GOODRICH,
CHARLES A. BULKLEY, WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
JOHN W. QUINCY, JOSEPH F. JOY,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. EZRA M. KINGSLEY,
WILLIAM F. VAN WAGENEN.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES, AND DISCHARGES.

RENSSELAER N. HAVENS, *Chairman.*
CLARKSON CROLIUS, CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, JOHN A. BRYAN,
JOHN T. ADAMS.

A S Y L U M.

175th Street, near Tenth Avenue and the High Bridge.

SAMUEL D. BROOKS, M. D.,	Superintendent and Physician.
JAMES L. APPLEY,	Principal Teacher.
AUGUSTUS A. WOODWARD,	Assistant " "
ALBERT A. HILLS,	" "
Mrs. HARRIET E. DARTE,	" "
Miss ELIZA S. CROCKER,	" "
" LIZZIE C. OSBORN,	" "
" ADELLE J. STICKNEY,	" "
" FLORENCE A. ROBINSON,	" "
" LIZZIE C. GRANGER,	" "
" ELIZA J. STICKNEY,	" "
Mrs. EMMA A. APPLEY,	Matron.
Miss EMILY SANFORD,	Assistant Matron.
" ELLEN J. WALLACE,	Sewing Room.
Mrs. JULIA FISHERDICK,	" "
" HARRIET A. HALL,	Nurse.
GARDNER C. CLARK,	Medical Assistant.
RUSSELL B. TAYLOR,	Clerk.
LORENZO E. FISH,	Watchman.
FRANCIS FISHERDICK,	Farmer.
LEWIS W. SANFORD,	Carpenter.
FRANK W. PYNCHON,	Engineer.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION,

No. 71 West Thirteenth Street.

EBENEZER WRIGHT,	Superintendent.
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D.,	Physician.
CHARLES V. ARMS,	Clerk.
Miss SARAH TENNENT,	Principal Teacher.
" JULIA BUSH,	Assistant "
Mrs. IRENA BUSH,	Matron.
" ALMA D. GIDDINGS,	Nurse.

GEORGE H. ALLAN,	Indenturing Agent.
LEMUEL S. BECK,	Detailed Police Officer.

R E P O R T.

To THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK ; AND TO THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

In compliance with the 25th Section of the Charter of the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Board of Directors respectfully present the following as their Report for the year 1860 :

THE Reports of Dr. S. D. BROOKS, Superintendent of the Asylum, and of Mr. E. WRIGHT, Superintendent of the House of Reception, addressed to the Board of Directors at the close of the year, will be found annexed. These reports, being much more full and minute than heretofore, respecting the management and operations of these two Departments, we hereby adopt them as part of our own Report. For this reason, as well as the additional one, that our last Annual Report so completely covered the whole ground as to the history of our Institution, the necessities which created its existence, its incipiency, organization, objects, principles and methods of operation, we now purpose, in the present Report, to confine ourselves chiefly to the literal requirements of the 25th Section of our Charter, and to such explanatory remarks as may be deemed necessary or desirable. The section referred to requires of us to report in detail :

FIRST—*The whole Number of Children received at the Asylum during the Year.*

HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

Remaining in the House, December 31, 1859,	84
Received during this year, (1860),	863
<hr/>	
	947
Discharged by Magistrates,	295
Sent to the Asylum,	422
Indentured, 12 ; Escaped, 31 ; Discharged by Committee, 61,	104
	<hr/> 821
Leaving in the House, December 31, 1860,	126
<hr/> <hr/>	

ASYLUM.

Remaining in the Asylum, December 31, 1859,	417
Received from House of Reception during this year, (1860),	422
<hr/>	
	839
Discharged by Committee,	200
Indentured,	210
Escaped, 2 ; Died, 5, , . . .	7
	<hr/> 417
Leaving in the Asylum, December 31, 1860,	422
<hr/> <hr/>	

We refer to Table No. 1, for further details. It is to be remarked that the whole number received during the year, is precisely the same as last year, viz., 863. The grand total for eight years, to this date, is 6,550.

SECOND.—*The Sex, Place of Nativity, Age, Residence, and Health, at the time of Admission.*

These details are given in Tables Nos. 2, 3, and 9, and we have nothing to add, except that the admissions of the year, in respect to these several heads, continue to conform, in a remarkable degree, with those of previous years.

THIRD.—*State of Education and Religious Instruction.*

We refer to Tables No. 5 and 6, for the details on these heads, and would call especial attention to the Reports of the Superintendents, and of Mr. Appley the principal teacher at the Asylum, in connection therewith. The great end and aim of our organization being the future well-being of the children entrusted to our care, and their *Education* being the main instrumentality, within our reach, by which this end and aim can be attained, this subject must ever continue to receive our most thoughtful consideration, as well as our most earnest and best directed efforts. The term *Education* is here to be understood in its highest and most exalted sense, that is, *the preparation of the mind and habits for all the duties of life.*

FOURTH.—*Whether the parents are living or dead, temperate or intemperate.*

See Tables No. 7 and 8, for the needful details on these heads. We would merely add that it is to us a most mournful reflection that the frightful curse of *intemperance*, on the part of parents, continues to be the primary cause of most of our admissions. We have some consolation, however, in believing that we are the means, annually, of reclaiming many parents from this terrible vice, through the rule we have adopted of refusing all applications for the restoration of their children so long as they continue their intemperate habits. The reflex influence exerted in this way upon the

parents by making their children auxiliary to their reformation, although incidental, and not contemplated perhaps by either the Legislature or the benevolent founders of our Institution, is becoming every year a more striking feature in our work, and has been *particularly* observable during the present year.

FIFTH.—*The time devoted to Instruction, and the Nature and Amount of Punishment.*

We refer to the Reports of the two Superintendents and of Mr. Appley, for full details upon these points : it is sufficient for us to add, that the law of reason and kindness, in respect to the treatment of our children, which so happily prevails in both the Asylum and House of Reception, commends itself more and more forcibly every year. Corporal punishment is but seldom resorted to, and then only of a mild character. The great endeavor (and it has proved wonderfully successful,) has been, and is, to infuse into the minds of these children a proper public sentiment and self-respect, the violation of which, on the part of any child, is followed by a more effective and lasting punishment in the consciousness of his own disgrace, than any amount of *Corporal* punishment could inflict. It may seem incredible to many persons that such a correct public sentiment could be made to prevail among children of so low an average grade as we receive, but nevertheless, it is true ; time, tact, faith, and perseverance are the elements of its successful accomplishment.

SIXTH.—*The cases of disease, the number who shall have escaped, died, or been restored to parents or guardians, or returned to the Committing Magistrate during the year.*

These details are all furnished in Table No. 11, and in the annexed Report of Dr. J. W. G. Clements. We record with fervent gratitude to an overruling Providence, not only our

entire exemption from all contagious or epidemical disease, but the blessing of unparalleled health throughout the year. Only one death has occurred by disease ; in addition to which, four deaths took place in the month of July last by drowning. This melancholy accident, occurred in the Hudson River, at the usual bathing place of the children, when, one boy getting beyond his depth, and three others attempting to rescue him, the whole were drowned. This bathing place had always been considered perfectly safe, but a new one has since been selected, which is free from danger. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Clements for the continuance of his valuable and gratuitous services, not only in administering to the sick, but also in improving the sanitary condition of the House of Reception.

SEVENTH.—The number apprenticed and also such information as may have been received of those who have been apprenticed, as well as the facts generally in relation to the performance of their duties, also their industrial occupations with their results.

See Table, No. 11, and for further and full information on these heads, it affords us pleasure to refer to the annexed Report of our Indenturing Agent, Mr. George H. Allan. The whole number of children indentured during the year was 222, and, under our present system (in which we have a more abiding confidence than ever,) we do not deem it advisable to increase materially the number of our annual indentures, unless our institution is enlarged, or receives in future, a higher grade of children. The spirit of our Charter, the common feelings of Humanity, the paramount claims of Society, and the results of our own Experience, all forbid, in our judgment, the Indenture or Emigration of undisciplined "Street" children, but on the contrary, imperatively require a thorough preliminary Institutional training and discipline of such children before they are placed with exemplary and

well-regulated families. Indeed, our own *experience* is such, that we are now more rigidly discriminating than ever as to the moral, mental, and physical fitness of every child before permitting it to enter into the apprenticeship relation. It must ever be borne in mind that all Juvenile Emigration Work, although vastly important, if not decisive, for weal or woe, according to the system upon which it is conducted, is, with *us*, only *one* of the means by which we endeavor to *save the children*, and provide for their permanent welfare, as well as the welfare of society. The most prominent, and most frequently adopted method is *the restoration of children to their parents*. We are careful never to lose sight of the fundamental truth, that the *right of parental control* is a *natural* (although not an *unalienable* one,) and that parents are at all times morally responsible for the proper care and education of their own offspring, except when God's providence releases them from that responsibility. We therefore always make such restoration whenever we can do so with safety to the superior claims of Society. In this respect parents are beginning to understand and appreciate more clearly the operation of our Institution.

EIGHTH.—*The Receipts and Expenditures and Financial Condition of the Corporation.*

We refer to the Treasurer's Report, for the necessary details under this head.

The cost of the Asylum and Grounds has been about \$125,000, on which there are mortgages amounting to \$35,000. The cost of House of Reception was \$40,000 which is unincumbered. For more particular statements of the property of the Institution, reference is respectfully made to our last Annual Report. The appropriation, through the Supervisors, of \$75 for each child, per annum, is less than the cost of supporting similar children in the House of Refuge

and Prison department, and is found to be below what is requisite, the deficiency of several thousand dollars per annum, being made up by the contributions of benevolent individuals in this city. It is pertinent to add, that, by reference to statements furnished by eighteen different State and City Reformatories in the United States, it appears that the expense of supporting each inmate in said Reformatories varies from \$85 to \$122 a year.

NINTH.—*The General Operations of the Corporation with their results.*

Our general operations have been more satisfactory and successful, and the results more immediate and tangible during this than any previous year. Both the Asylum and House of Reception have been, throughout the year, in more complete working order than ever before. All who have visited these establishments, unite with us in opinion, that, to the extent of their capacity, they are as well adapted to the objects for which they were designed as any other Reformatory in this country. This capacity, however, has been at times severely taxed, especially during the past summer, when both buildings were over crowded. In view of the increased favor with which our Committing Magistrates, as well as Parents and Guardians, now regard our Institution, and also in view of the natural increase of our population, we have every reason to anticipate large accessions to our present number of children. We shall, therefore, require additional room and means to rescue from degradation and crime as many as we possibly can of the thousands of idle and truant children yet to be found in our streets. Indeed, long ere this, we would, undoubtedly, have had a large increase in the number of *commitments* if our citizens had only performed their *implied* duties, and the Police Officers their *imperative* duties under the "Truant Act," passed April 12, 1853. No commitments can be made under that Act except of *habitual truants*,

and this is precisely the class of children which our Institution was, and is, intended to receive, and which has always constituted the larger part of its admissions. Nothing, therefore, seems wanting, but for our Citizens and Police Officers to fulfill their duties under that Act, which duties are solely *preventive* in their character. When these *preventive* measures, as provided for in the Act, shall have become exhausted, then follows the *commitment*, and we can see no reason why this Institution, after being sufficiently enlarged in its accommodations, cannot be made available for receiving all the children that would probably be committed under that Act. The only exception might be children under seven years of age, whom our Charter does not authorize us to take, but it is obvious that *habitual truants*, under that age, must be very few in number, and might more properly be committed to Randall's Island Nursery or some other Institution for the reception of very young children.

CONCLUSION.

Among the events of the year, we have to record the death of another member of our Board, Mr. Isaac Gibson, who had been one of our esteemed associates for several years. His ready, faithful, and efficient services, so long as his health permitted, are held in grateful remembrance by the Board. We have also to record the resignation, in May last, of Mr. Alexander C. Pearcy, as Superintendent of the House of Reception, which office he had filled almost from its commencement. He left us with the best wishes of all connected with the Institution, and with a full appreciation by the Board of his long-continued services.

There is one prominent feature of our Institution which distinguishes it from nearly all the other reformatory organizations or instrumentalities in this city, and which gives it, in our judgment, a *peculiar claim* upon the favorable con-

sideration and support of your Honorable bodies. This feature is, that it was created by *Government* as an *auxiliary* for carrying out certain functions and duties, as specified in its Act of Incorporation. For accomplishing the beneficent objects contemplated by said Act, it is invested with certain police powers and duties, as well as a deeply responsible *trust*, for the faithful administration of which it is accountable to Government. This *trust* involves the great end and aim of its creation—that of *saving the children*, and, as a necessary consequence, securing their welfare as well as the welfare and safety of society. In view of the near relation that our Institution thus bears to Government, and in view also of the great and beneficent work of juvenile reform to which this Institution is devoted, we appeal with confidence to the Legislature for a continued liberal provision from the city treasury towards its efficient and permanent support; we trust, also, that our request, soon to be made, for a further appropriation for the enlargement of our Asylum buildings and other necessary purposes, will meet with your most favorable consideration.

This Institution has now become an *enduring necessity* in this community, as well as a *permanent success*, and we cannot close this Report without acknowledging our obligations to those who have faithfully labored with us in contributing to that success. We are indebted to Dr. Samuel D. Brooks who has held the office of Superintendent of the Asylum for more than two years past, for his successful efforts in improving greatly its character and condition, for his conscientious and zealous interest in the work in which he is engaged, and for his intelligent and faithful management of the various interests committed to his charge. We are indebted to Mr. Ebenezer Wright, who succeeded Mr. Pearcey as Superintendent of the House of Reception, in May last, for the system, adaptation, and fidelity which have characterized the discharge of his multifarious duties; and also to Mr.

Geo. H. Allan, our indenturing agent, for the good judgment and industry with which his important duties have been performed. We refer with pleasure to the reports of the Superintendents for evidence of the material assistance afforded by all the officers, teachers, &c., in their various departments, in promoting the good management and efficiency of the Institution. Our grateful acknowledgments are due also to those faithful visitors who continue their self-denying Sabbath labors for the instruction and moral elevation of our youthful charge, and also to our benevolent donors (a list of whom, for this year, is appended to this Report) for their generous aid, so vitally necessary to us from year to year.

Paramount to all these earthly obligations is the unbounded gratitude we owe to our Heavenly Father, for the favor with which He has so bountifully blessed the labors of the past, and with a constant sense of dependence upon His superintending care, we invoke the same divine blessing upon all rightly directed efforts for the future.

By order and in behalf of the Board,

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
SAML. G. GOODRICH, } Committee.

NEW YORK, *December 31st, 1860.*

R E P O R T
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM.

N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM, HIGH BRIDGE, NEW YORK,
December 31st, 1860.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:—There were in the Asylum at the commencement of the year, 417 children, and there have been 422 since received, making a total number of 839 who have, during the year 1860, enjoyed the discipline and benefits of the Asylum.

There have been 417 discharged (to be indentured and delivered to parents, &c.,) leaving 422 now in the Asylum. The average age of those admitted is eleven years and one month, and the average time in the Asylum, is less than six months.

Notwithstanding the brief time they are under our care, their age and habits when admitted, and the constant fluctuations produced by admissions and discharges, the children have manifested a remarkable degree of contentment and happiness; and although our enclosures constitute no special obstacles to escapes, there have been only two during the year. In fact, the Asylum has been, in all respects, highly prosperous. The conduct of the children has been, with few exceptions, in the highest sense praiseworthy. Their general health has been unparalleled. One death only has occurred from disease, which was congestion of the lungs, supervening upon debility contracted previous to admission. Aside from this, the only event which has taken place, to mar our prosperity, was the drowning of four of our boys in the Hudson River while bathing on the morning of

the 12th of July, the circumstances of which were communicated to the gentlemen of the Board in my monthly Report; their bodies were recovered, and three of them were interred in the Trinity Cemetery, and the other conveyed to its friends.

The largest number of children there have been in the Asylum at any one time during the year is 446, the lowest 375, and the average number through the year 418, which exceeds the average number of last year by 45, and of any former year by more than 100; this large increase has crowded the Asylum beyond its capacity. The embarrassments, however, arising from this crowded condition, have been measurably overcome by additional Teachers, and increased energy in imparting instruction. Three hundred and fifty, in my judgment, should be the maximum number, with our present arrangements. By the additional wing, contemplated to be erected in the spring, for further school-room and for the culinary and laundry departments, the Asylum may be arranged so as to accommodate a larger number. The Institution should be emphatically a living one, operative, efficient, thrifty, and progressive in the realization of its grand objects.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Two class-rooms were fitted up in the early part of the year, and though they are not as convenient as is desirable, yet they relieved the Main School Room and rendered it quite comfortable. The general progress of the children, in their several branches of study, considerably exceeds that ordinarily realized in our most favored Public Schools. This will be accounted for, in a measure, by their being more under our control, and therefore, more regular in their attendance.

Increased attention has been given to exercises in vocal music, with proportionate good results to the children. There is no exercise in our schools, in which the children take more pleasure, and which has been more marked and certain in its good effects upon them.

The practice introduced last year of giving them familiar lectures of half an hour each, has been continued, as usual, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in presence of the Teachers. These lectures have related to conduct, habit, moral improvement, and discipline, including several on physiology and kindred subjects. For fur-

ther particulars of the School Department, I am happy to refer you to the Report of the Principal, Mr. Appley.

SABBATH SCHOOL AND OTHER EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH.

Besides the morning and evening devotions on the Sabbath (which are the same as every day,) we have a regular service at 10:30, A. M., and the Sabbath School at 2:30, P. M. One service monthly has usually been conducted by R. N. Havens, Esq., one of the Directors; the others, mostly by myself; the Officers have generally attended them. The Sabbath School is divided into sixteen classes, or groups, all taught by the Teachers and Officers, presenting one of the most instructive and impressive scenes that it is our privilege to witness. By these arrangements we have been enabled to pass our Sabbaths free from unusual excitement and to enjoy almost the quietness of a private family. The general exercises too, have been so varied, and of such a character as not to be wearisome or irksome to the children.

Friends of the Asylum in this neighborhood, and Messrs. Merriams, of Springfield, Mass., have each contributed one hundred volumes of books to our Sabbath School Library. We are ever grateful for such tokens of favor to the children.

HOSPITAL.

Admitted into the Hospital during the year,

Of Idiopathic Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Cerebral	"	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Cutaneous,	"	-	-	-	-	-	30
" Glandular,	"	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Diseases of the Respiratory Organs,		-	-	-	-	-	5
" " Digestive	"	-	-	-	-	-	23
" " Urinary	"	-	-	-	-	-	2
" " Serous Membranes,		-	-	-	-	-	1
" " Mucus	"	-	-	-	-	-	31
" " Fibrous Tissues,		-	-	-	-	-	5
" Injuries, common,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
" Fractures,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
" Miscellaneous Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
							121
Now in the Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

DEATHS.

In July, drowned, four boys; in October, died, one girl.

Mr. Edward M. Norwood was associated with me in the Medical Department previous to August, and was succeeded by Mr. Gardner C. Clarke, both of whom have rendered me valuable assistance.

GARDEN.

Our garden and grounds have produced quite a variety and quantity of vegetables and miscellaneous articles for the kitchen, which may be considerably increased another year.

REPAIRS.

By the permanent employment of a carpenter, our buildings and furniture have been kept in excellent repair, and many articles of convenience added to the premises, in the matter of coarse furniture and apparatus, that are always needed in such an institution.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The grove adjacent to the Tenth Avenue has been cleared, smoothed, and seeded to grass, in view of making it a convenient and pleasant place of resort for shade and recreation for the children in summer.

One hundred rods of substantial stone and picket fence have been built, enclosing the grounds from the Tenth to the Eleventh Avenues, including an appropriate gateway and iron gate.

The street leading to the Tenth Avenue, and the carriage-way leading from the street to the barn, have been considerably improved by grading and otherwise.

Very great improvement has been made in the boys' yard, and gymnastic apparatus has been introduced into it for their benefit, under the supervision of the officers, rendering it more attractive to the children, and furnishing them excellent means for exercise and amusement. Other permanent improvements have been made, and our premises and surroundings present a much more inviting appearance.

In varied and imposing scenery and salubrity of atmosphere, it is doubtful if the location of the Asylum is surpassed by any in the country,

DIET.

The diet of an Institution for children and youth cannot receive too much attention. As a general rule, a fresh and stimulating diet is essential to good and vigorous health. The importance of it is increased by the fact that the constitutions of many of these children, as we find them, are vitiated, and their organizations precociously developed. Frequent, and often radical changes of diet will be necessary. The necessity of these changes will be indicated by the *prevalent diathesis*. The moral, too, of a good, carefully prepared, and generous diet is most excellent upon the children.

The diet in the Asylum consists of bread, beef, mutton, pork, beans, vegetables of various kinds, rice, gingerbread, salt, vinegar, and pepper. *Milk* is used once daily, and sometimes twice; it is brought from a farm at South Yonkers, three miles distant. Tea and coffee are seldom used.

USEFULNESS OF N INSTITUTION.

The usefulness of an Institution, or an adequate return for the expenditure made for its maintenance, must, of course, be determined by its results. To restrict them, however, to the mere support, education, and elevation of those who become its inmates, would be unjust; yet these alone would be more than sufficient to justify such expenditure. *The indirect and secondary effects* upon the localities from which the children are received, and those in which they are to become citizens, are considerable and important. It must be confessed that it is largely through the short-comings and errors in discipline of private families, that public Institutions are made necessary. By a properly conducted and disciplined family Institution, hints are thrown out and ideas suggested, *which do, and will, exert a decided and healthful influence* upon the surrounding community, and contribute essentially to the general elevation of public sentiment, and to proper feelings of responsibility in reference to the conduct and discipline of private families. This influence is silent, and perhaps not easily defined,

but it is nevertheless *operative*. The influence, too, which an Institution exerts, in common with other governmental provisions, for the restraining of crime, is important to the community in which such Institution is located; for example, the usefulness of a policeman cannot be appreciated by the number of arrests that he makes, but by the order which pervades his beat.

The development of important general principles for the common good of humanity, and which lie at the foundation of social reform, together with the experience obtained by making these objects a *specialty*, are invaluable contributions to the general progress of society. *A disciplinary Institution* is the natural product of society as it exists, and holds a nearer relation to the machinery of government than our Common Schools, though it is the same in principle.

Our experience has convinced us that these children, by a course of training and education, are enabled to secure homes with a more select and responsible class of families than would otherwise be possible. It is a clearly established fact, that in consequence of this advantage of education enjoyed *before* being thrown into inexperienced and indiscriminate hands, they will occupy a much higher plane of civilization; and being free from the stigma attached to bad habits and low ideas, which are the results of misfortune and early neglect, they are able to take positions of equality, at least, with the most favored children of the communities in which their lot is cast; and thus they gain a vantage-ground which will evermore help them in their struggles and aspirations to become useful and honored members of society.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Asylum has been conducted through the year, as usual, without the use of any definite rules—either written or verbal,—depending almost entirely on *instruction*, the creation, maintenance, and guidance of a proper *public sentiment*, and the exhibition of rewards found in the convictions of *right conduct*. This *public sentiment* is an important element of an Institution, as well as of a community. It can be brought to a high moral and sensitive point by proper tact and perseverance. Whenever it is brought to such a point in an Institution, it is

rendered a most powerful agent for good. Those who defend the theory that unusual moral contamination is a necessary and legitimate condition to a large Institution neither comprehend or know how to use this principle of public sentiment.

Correction by the use of the rod has been administered in comparatively few instances. Whenever this method of correction has been resorted to, it has been done by the use of a small ratan, rarely to exceed four blows in each case, inflicted on the hand. For special acts of misconduct, such as lying, stealing, or swearing, *even this* is seldom used. Such habits are usually strengthened, and made more difficult to remedy, by such treatment. It may restrain, but not cure. Persistence in general bad conduct is the principal cause for which this, or any kind of correction has been administered. In fact, we have no other kind of correction, except that of being "Reported," or "Called on to the line," which is regarded as a sort of disgrace. Probation is the rule;—always keeping the child under obligations, and thus enabling it to perceive that mercy and benevolence actuated the treatment it receives. *Perfection* is not exacted of any child, and the *approach* to it, which is required, must vary in each case. *Trying* is the test of standing, and *Progress* the principle. Every child is measured by these two conditions, and knows them after a week's residence in the Asylum. None but can comply with them without hardship, and none can take advantage on the plea of partiality, or are tempted to defend themselves by false explanations as in special acts. The charges are so general that the judgment of the children at once approves of the discipline that may be inflicted.

The discipline at which we have aimed, and in which we are satisfied we have been successful, has favored the development of character, instead of its suppression. So long as children labor to conceal their true character, so long there will be no reformation in them. To favor such development, of course, requires mildness both in the general and special discipline.

Care should always be exercised to avoid, if possible, placing children in a position, either by interrogation or otherwise, when it will be for their interest or protection to falsify. Their word should be received with as much confidence as is possible; and when confidence cannot be bestowed, let the *hope* of it take its

place in their minds. They should not feel that punishment will surely follow them for every act of misconduct, though such acts be very considerable. If such is the fact, we may rest assured there will be attempts at concealment; no matter whose children they are, or how good by nature, or fortune of good parents, they will certainly falsify, and thereby become demoralized. Under such circumstances, they are forced into a position of self-defence. We must remember that the habits of these children that we ordinarily receive into Institutions are *chronic*. But it may be asked, will they not take advantage of such confidence and mildness? I answer, No; just the reverse. It will require some time, of course, to establish such an order of things, but it *can* be done; and it is the *only* one, I am confident, which can benefit children very much, either in an Institution or private family.

Vicious children are rarely subdued or improved by any method of severity in discipline. They may yield, and thereafter prove discreet, but the malady remains. It is often said, "A well behaved child is either very good or very bad." There are children in Institutions, against whose conduct, while there, the slightest complaint cannot be made, and yet they may be viewed as the worst and most difficult cases to benefit. They are a class that usually wait for an opportunity. The principles of government and method of instruction that may be adopted in reference to this class are *everything* to them. They may be of such a character as to encourage and strengthen them in their mode of life, or to influence them to abandon it.

Two different systems of government cannot be successfully or profitably maintained in the same Institution. Neither is classification in the same Institution (especially if it be reformatory) but little more than a name. Such divisions are arbitrary, unnatural, and are in violation of certain known laws of society, and therefore not adapted to the reformation and elevation of character. A reformatory should be an imitation of a normal state of society.

There is a certain class of *chronic* cases which require radical and sometimes novel treatment. The most inventive mind will often be severely taxed to find appropriate remedies for them.

The opportunities afforded for the discipline of the children while they are in the yard for amusement and exercise, have been

carefully improved. They are under less restraint while there, which furnishes occasions for testing their *character*, and of exhibiting their *peculiarities*.

I cannot close this subject without again alluding to the mode of instruction by systematic lectures, which has been introduced into the school department. It certainly is a most important and efficient mode of instruction, and for which no other can be substituted, in the development and formation of character, and in the general discipline of the family. At foot is a list of topics of the regular course that have been adopted.*

Every new phase of character that is manifested from day to day is reported, and if insufficient for a topic of itself, it is used to aid in illustrating some of the subjects in the regular course. Usually, from two to three lectures on each of these subjects, can be made interesting to the children. When the course is gone through, it is repeated. These lectures, should be given with the specific object of instructing the mind, and with an earnest feeling of their importance, and the children will not fail to be interested in them, and their effect upon them will be most salutary.

CHARACTER OF THE CHILDREN WHEN FIRST ADMITTED, AND OF OFFICERS NECESSARY TO BENEFIT THEM.

Strange perverseness, and maturity of character, is manifested in many of these children, when first admitted. They are often

* 1. The World; 2. Man; 3. Immortality of the Soul; 4. Truth; 5. Falsehood; 6. Self-knowledge; 7. Honesty; 8. Industry; 9. Frugality; 10. Promptness; 11. Punctuality; 12. Energy; 13. Duty; 14. Fidelity; 15. Friendship; 16. Selfishness; 17. Benevolence; 18. Veneration; 19. Reverence; 20. Gratefulness; 21. Meditation; 22. Observation; 23. Interest; 24. Neatness; 25. Order and System; 26. Propriety; 27. Attentiveness; 28. Disposition; 29. Self-government; 30. Obedience; 31. Health; 32. Accountability; 33. Responsibility; 34. Deception. 35. Prosperity; 36. Adversity; 37. Self-respect; 38. Honor; 39. Usefulness; 40. Trial; 41. Happiness.

Some of the miscellaneous subjects are—

Poverty and its causes; Exercise; “Yes and No!”; What you are—and what you intend to be; “He made a mistake”; “I cannot”; “I don’t care.”

subtle in their designs, practiced in the planning, and execution of strategy, and disciplined in the most consummate deception. In their carriage they exhibit a consciousness of superiority in low cunning, falsely called shrewdness. This, they regard, the height of manliness. Every habit of their being, physical, moral, and mental, has been nurtured, under the worst influences and examples, from the dawn of their existence. They are disobedient, disrespectful to all alike, and often obstinate, and perhaps for the first time in their lives, they are required to submit to authority. Their imaginations are contaminated, by every conceivable picture of real life, of the worst dens of infamy. Such is often the condition of the children, under eight years of age, many of whom have actually witnessed conduct, on the part of their parents, and others, that would cause one to blush at the thought; and what is remarkable, they will relate such conduct without the slightest diffidence, or manifestation that there is anything either wrong or improper about it. They are also wild, vagrant, and restless in their habits; and application to study or books, or confinement of any kind, is painfully distasteful to them.

To operate successfully upon such a class and condition of mind, and maintain the family principle of government in an Institution, requires as an indispensable requisite, a high grade of mind in the Officers and Teachers. They must be well educated, intelligent, patient, and self-denying. They must be considerably *more than ordinary School Teachers*. There must be an *aptness, adaptation, and some degree of education in the business*, before their services can be particularly valuable. As for instance, it is very difficult to convince very intelligent persons, but who are inexperienced in the business, that it is unnecessary always to punish children when they have done wrong, especially for considerable offenses. To dispense with it, mostly, with children that are with us so short a time, as many of them are, unquestionably requires the highest mental gifts and attainments on the part of those who undertake this work, and unbounded faith in the use of moral means and in humanity. Let it be understood, that bad children, however young, are really reformed, *only, by truth, and the convincing of the judgment*. The number of Officers and Teachers should be in proper proportion to the number and character of those under their charge.

I cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness to a large extent, to those who are employed in the Asylum, for what we hope the Institution has accomplished.

The rapidity with which the children have improved, with scarcely an exception, and the extent to which our labors have been blessed, generally, should awaken the deepest, and liveliest gratitude to a beneficent Benefactor. In reviewing the past year, prominent in my mind are the personal acts of kindness, and confidence I have received from the gentlemen of the Board, especially during my long and painful illness in the spring. Please accept my sincere thanks, and the thanks of my family, and Officers, for your uniform kindness to, and interest in us, which have done much to encourage, and sustain us, in our endeavors, to render the Asylum in its management all you desire.

Very respectfully,

S. D. BROOKS, M. D.,

Superintendent and Physician.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER
OF THE
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ASYLUM.

To S. D. BROOKS, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLM:

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to present herewith, the Report of the Department under my charge, during the year, closing December 31st, 1860.

ASYLUM. TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c.

	1860.				TOTALS.	
	WHITE.		COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Number of Children in the House, January 1st, 1860, .	313	77	24	3	417	
Received from January 1st, 1860, to December 31st, 1860,	314	81	22	5	422	
Totals,	627	158	46	8	839	
Transferred to the House of Reception,	278	90	14	5	387	
Delivered to Parents,	9	1	0	0	10	
Sent to the Nursery,	7	4	0	0	11	
“ “ Colored Home,	0	0	1	0	1	
Stolen by Mother,	1	0	0	0	1	
Died,	0	1	0	0	1	
Drowned,	2	0	2	0	4	
Escaped,	2	0	0	0	2	
Whole Number who have left during the year,	299	96	17	5	417	
Whole Number now in the House,	328	62	29	3	422	

COURSE OF STUDIES PURSUED BY THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, and Definitions of Words in Reading Lessons, &c.; Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History of the United States, &c.

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, and Definitions of Words in Reading Lessons, &c.; Geography, Arithmetic, and Child's Book of Common Things.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, and Definitions of Words in Reading Lessons; Mental and Written Arithmetic; Child's Book of Common Things.

FOURTH CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, and Definitions in Reading Lessons; Geography, and Arithmetic.

FIFTH CLASS.

Reading in Primer; Simple Lessons in Spelling and Definitions; Exercises in the Roman Numbers and Arabic Numerals; and Easy Exercises in Numeration and Notation.

SIXTH CLASS.

The Alphabet, and its Combinations into Simple Words; Exercises in Enunciating the Elementary Sounds of the Letters; Numbers by Counting, &c.

The whole School is taught Geography from Outline Maps. The three higher classes Write on Paper, and some of the older ones in the other classes; the remainder Write on Slates. Exercises in Declamation and Composition are practised by the more advanced pupils.

Lectures are given before the whole School upon Moral, Scientific and General Subjects, with appropriate Illustrations by Anecdotes, Biography, &c. Music constitutes a prominent feature in the School and general exercises.

ASYLUM. TABLE 2.—OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

There entered the First Class,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
" " " Second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
" " " Third "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
" " " Fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67
" " " Fifth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
" " " Sixth "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	196
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	422

ASYLUM. TABLE 3.—OF THOSE WHO HAVE LEFT DURING THE YEAR.

ASYLUM. TABLE 4.—PROMOTIONS.

In Reading,	551.
To Fifth Class,	125
" Fourth "	111
" Third "	103
" Second "	111
" First "	101
Total,	<hr/> 551

TABLE 4.—PROMOTIONS—(*Continued.*)

In Arithmetic,	762.
To Subtraction,	103
“ Multiplication,	106
“ Division,	111
“ Federal Money,	122
“ Reduction,	77
“ Compound Rules,	39
“ Common Fractions,	30
“ Decimal “	15
“ Percentage,	15
“ Simple Interest,	15
“ Compound “	15
“ Discount,	15
“ Commission, &c.,	15
“ Banking, &c.,	15
“ Insurance,	15
“ Custom House Business,	15
“ Assessment of Taxes,	15
“ Equation of Payments,	15
“ Ratio,	4
“ Proportion,	4
Through the Arithmetic,	1
Total,	762

ASYLUM TABLE 5.—NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.

Of these there are in the First Class,	93
“ “ “ Second “ ,	51
“ “ “ Third “ ,	49
“ “ “ Fourth “ ,	86
“ “ “ Fifth “ ,	73
“ “ “ Sixth “ ,	70
Total,	422

It will be seen, by reference to Table No. 2, that most of the children enter the lower classes, showing that their education has been greatly neglected. The consequences are, that they are disinclined to study, restless, uneasy; but, with these allowances, they have made excellent progress.

The increase in the number of teachers secures to the children a more direct personal attention. The evidences of moral improvement are constantly exhibited in their conduct among themselves, and towards the Officers, and affords us abundant reason for thankfulness.

It gives me pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the faithfulness, efficiency, and cheerfulness, with which my Associate Teachers have performed their duties, and to express the obligations which I feel to them for much that has been accomplished during the past year, and for the present gratifying condition of our School.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

JAMES L. APPLEY,

PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

December 31st, 1860.

RE PORT
OF THE
Superintendent of the House of Reception,
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, 71 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1860.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM:

GENTLEMEN: The House of Reception, in its relation to the Juvenile Asylum, is a subordinate branch, is strictly the business department, and, as its name imports, is the place where all the children are received and discharged from the Asylum.

Of the 863 admitted to the House of Reception, 295 have been discharged by the Committing Magistrates without going to the Asylum. With this class the House of Reception has to deal alone, and in order that it may be the means of good to them, it is furnished with the necessary appliances for physical, mental, and moral improvement and reformation. But, as the stay of these children is very brief, it cannot be expected that the work of reformation can be made thorough and complete.

The commitment of a child to the House of Reception is granted upon the affidavit of the officer who arrests it, and is usually an *ex parte* proceeding; but this commitment is only temporary, and the child still remains, subject to the order of the magistrate. To guard against injustice, the law provides that notice of such commitment shall immediately be given to the parents of the child, so that they may have an opportunity to apply for its release. In many cases the child is a friendless orphan, and in many more the parents are so intemperate or improvident, as to be wholly unfit to be entrusted with its care and training. Many children

are brought in by their parents for disobedience, truaney, or other bad conduct. In such cases, the magistrate issues a final commitment, commanding that the child be taken to the Asylum.

If any impression prevails among the parents or friends that when a child comes under the control of the Asylum it is forever beyond their reach, the statistics show that this impression is erroneous, for while 210 have been indentured from the Asylum during the year, 200 have been given up to their friends by the Committee on Admissions and Discharges. The claims of parents are held as sacred and paramount to all others, except those of the community at large; and no child is ever removed from the Asylum without the full consent of its parents or other near relatives or guardians, unless by gross and habitual intemperance or other justifiable cause they shall have forfeited all claim to such consent, or by change of residence or long absence all trace of them is lost.

The average time in the House of Reception of children discharged by magistrates is necessarily very brief, by the provisions of our Charter. It cannot be presumed that in so short a time a complete renovation can be wrought in all cases, but there is abundant proof that in many instances the effect of such a check upon children just entering upon a career of sin, and before they have become hardened by long indulgence in vicious practices, is most salutary. The kindly influences, the words of sympathy and warning, the encouragement and the good precepts imparted to them by the Directors, Sabbath School teachers, and others, are not lost upon them. The good seed thus sown in faith and patience finds lodgment in many a childish heart, and will no doubt ultimately yield an abundant harvest. Actual observation and the testimony of parents confirm what God's promises lead us to expect in this regard. It is wonderful, indeed, how potent for good such instrumentalities are made. Nearly every day some parent—often a widowed mother—comes in, in the fullness of joy and gratitude, to tell how complete a change for the better has been wrought in the character and conduct of a once wayward son or daughter.

Second commitments of children, discharged from the House of Reception by magistrates, are not unfrequent; but they are com-

paratively rare in the case of those discharged from the Asylum by the Committee on Admissions and Discharges. This is owing to the great precaution used by the Committee before they grant the discharge. The reputation of the Asylum, as a means of reformation, as well as the best interests of the child, are involved in every instance of a discharge, and the matter is not treated lightly. The Committee first require a satisfactory report from the Superintendent concerning the character and deportment of the child, and also of the parents. However respectable the parents may be, the child is not discharged to them until a favorable report is received concerning it, and the parents are known to have a comfortable home provided, and have given good evidence that they mean to fulfill all the obligations of parents to it. Many an intemperate father and mother have been induced, by their desire to recover a child to renounce the habits that have so long degraded them, and thus have they been reclaimed, and many a home of poverty and wretchedness made comfortable and happy. Nearly all the children received for destitution, truancy, and disobedience were so received either at the request of parents and guardians or at their own request. Of these there were 325, which is more than one-third of the whole number received. The greater part of this class are committed only temporarily, which accounts for the comparatively large number of discharges by the magistrates, and the proportionately small number of final commitments. The children committed for the other offences are more permanent—such as petty crimes, begging, sleeping out, and disorderly conduct. It is unnecessary to state that the condition of this class of children, when admitted, is generally pitiful and often revolting. After the cleansing process to which they are subjected, they are neatly dressed, presenting such a change in their appearance oftentimes that they can scarcely be recognized.

The daily average for the year of children in the House of Reception was 111. In the early part of the year the monthly average was much less, and in the latter part much more than this. The smallest monthly average was 83, and the largest 142. The smallest number admitted in a single month was 59, and the largest 123.

The exercises of the *School* are of a miscellaneous character, and owing to the short stay of the children, their varied attainments, and the frequent changes, it is impossible to institute a regular system of classification. Those who can read well enough are classified to some extent, and are required to prepare lessons for recitation. The greater part of the time is devoted to oral instruction, in the ordinary branches taught in common schools, and to singing, in which exercise, they acquire considerable proficiency. Miss Sarah Tennent, the Principal Teacher, by her assiduity and devotion to this department, has made it a most efficient auxiliary to the work of improvement and reformation.

The Sunday School is conducted as heretofore, by Mr. S. G. Goodrich, one of the Directors of the Asylum, assisted by ladies and gentlemen whose kind services are fully appreciated.

Devotional exercises are held every morning and evening; a half hour is usually occupied at the evening devotions in talking with the children upon various subjects, pertaining to their conduct, habits, prospects, &c. The Wednesday evening service is conducted as usual by Mr. Kissam.

The School sessions are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5. The other portions of the day are passed by the children in the work of the House and recreation—the boys under the direction of Mr. Arms, and the girls under the direction of the Matron. Mr. Arms has the charge of the children while at their meals, and also of the boys in their dormitory at night.

The Report of Dr. J. W. G. Clements, the Physician of the House, contains a statement of the several cases of sickness. The vagrant habits of many of these children, previous to their admission, subjects them to exposure, privation, and suffering, and the sudden change in their manner of life, seems to hasten the development of the diseases thus engendered. Nearly, or quite all the cases of severe sickness, are traceable to these remote causes. No contagious disease has been introduced, and no epidemic has prevailed. Exposed as we are to evils of this sort, we have great reason for gratitude for our signal preservation from them.

During the warm weather, the House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the greatest vigilance and care was necessary to avoid disease. The children were bathed three times a week, and

parts of their clothing changed twice ; and up to the first of December, they were bathed regularly twice a week.

It is required by law, that the notices to parents, guardians, &c., shall be served by a Police Officer detailed for that purpose. Mr. L. S. Beck has continued to perform this duty, and, in addition, he has rendered other valuable service to the Institution in investigating cases of application for the discharge of children.

Written reports respecting every case are prepared by Mr. Beck, after visiting the houses of applicants, and consulting their references.

For your many acts of kindness to me, and for the uniform good feeling and friendship which you have manifested toward me in our frequent intercourse with each other, and for the advice and assistance which you have always rendered to me, I desire to express my sincerest gratitude.

Very respectfully,

EBENEZER WRIGHT,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT
OF THE
HOSPITAL OF THE HOUSE OF RECEPTION,
UNDER CHARGE OF DR. JAS. W. G. CLEMENTS.

The Children of the House of Reception have, to a remarkable degree, been exempt from ailments of every kind.

No death has occurred, and there have been but three cases of serious illness. These were the result of exposure previous to admission into the House.

In no cases have contagious diseases spread; and often for weeks in succession, the Hospital has been unoccupied by a single patient.

This gratifying condition of health is chiefly due to the favorable location of the House, its airy and well-ventilated apartments, care in the selection and preparation of diet, and the attention paid to cleanliness.

Mrs. ALMA D. GIDDINGS has had charge of the sick, in the capacity of Nurse, and the mild character which the diseases have assumed, and the speedy recovery of the children, are, in a good degree, due to her care and attention.

REPORT OF THE INDENTURING AGENT.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1860.

To THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INDENTURING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM:

During the last eighteen months, I have occupied the position of Indenturing Agent in your Institution, and have accompanied, in that capacity, eight companies of children to the West. The whole number of children was 290, of whom 210 were boys. One hundred and thirteen children have been provided with homes, mostly among the farmers of Champaign Co., Illinois, and the remaining 177 have been settled in Washington Co. and vicinity, about one hundred miles south of the first-named locality, in the same State.

The course generally pursued to provide homes for the children is as follows: A locality is visited, a Local Agent appointed, and notices posted in public places inviting farmers to make application for children, from three to six months previous to the time the company is ready to leave New York. These applications are received by the Local Agent, who, from time to time, advises us as to the progress of the list, and when a sufficient number of applications are received, a company is sent, varying in number from 25 to 45 children. On our arrival, a list is placed in my hands, and the merits of the applicants are thoroughly canvassed. To those who appear worthy, the children are intrusted for two to three days *on trial*, the object being to give the farmer a chance to judge more fully as to the disposition and character of the child, and also to let the child see the family, as well as the surroundings of the farm. It also gives an opportunity for further investigation as to the character of the applicant, should it be deemed necessary,

On the day appointed, the farmer returns with the child, and if both are well pleased with each other, and the farmer is well recommended, the child is indentured. In all cases the children are consulted as to their preferences, and often show considerable shrewdness in the selection of their future homes.

The placing of several successive companies in neighboring counties has a number of advantages, prominent among which are the perpetuation of the friendships among the children formed under good influences at the Asylum and developed in their new homes, the opportunities afforded for finding homes for brothers or sisters of children sent out in previous companies, who, by this means, can be settled in the same neighborhood, and the facilities which it affords for frequently hearing from and visiting them in their new homes. In this way, our children in the State of Illinois can be looked after and visited in one-third of the time that would be required to visit an equal number in the State of New York, where they would be more scattered. Often, while settling a company, visits are received from boys of former companies living from ten to twenty miles distant, whose employers readily grant them a holiday on the occasion. They generally come into town on horseback, and seem very much to enjoy their visit among their old friends. The little girls, also, are often brought in by their kind foster-parents. Nearly all the children are improved in health and personal appearance.

About two hundred of the children have been visited personally in their homes. This, though a work of great difficulty in a country where there are few guide-boards, and bad roads most of the year, has been an exceedingly interesting one. They are always glad to see me, and lead me over the farm, talking of wheat, corn, horses, and cattle with the air of old farmers. Sometimes the boys point out to me with pride *their own horses*, presented as a reward for good conduct by their foster-parents. One boy, of the company of February, 1860, has *two horses* acquired in this way. Many of the little girls have received presents of lambs and calves, of which they seem equally proud.

BEHAVIOR.

Of the general behavior of the children during the process of settling them in their homes, which generally occupies from two

to three weeks, I can speak in the highest terms of commendation. Though surrounded by new scenes and associations of an exciting character, they have yielded ready obedience to my wishes to such a degree as to cause considerable surprise in the minds of the citizens of towns where we have tarried. Among nearly three hundred children, two-thirds of whom were boys, I have not known of more than ten who have used profane language during this period ; and five of the companies, including nearly two hundred children, have been settled without a single oath being reported to me by the monitor. I have no doubt that, had profanity occurred, it would, in this way, have come to my knowledge, as many cases of comparatively trivial expressions and bye-words have been thus reported.

I have never seen but one fight among the boys, but have heard of perhaps four or five more from the monitors. These, with two exceptions, have occurred among the smaller boys, while out at play. Generally speaking, they are very friendly together, and I have seen far more of mutual kindness and good will among the children than of disagreement and dissension.

Another marked feature in their deportment, is the gentle and quiet manner they preserve in the presence of ladies. This, doubtless, is the result of the kind influences brought to bear upon them by the Female Teachers of the Asylum, which have the tendency to soften and refine rough, rude boys to a remarkable degree. If there are any persons who believe that activity of body and vigor of mind, are *crowded out* of these boys by this, and similar means employed while under training in the Asylum, they are greatly mistaken ; for while, in doors, their behavior is quiet and orderly, *out of doors*, they are active and sprightly enough to suit any admirer of lively boys. They are continually running into all sorts of pranks, and riding upon horses, oxen, and mules wherever they can find an opportunity, oftentimes running a considerable risk from fractious animals. Ball is a favorite game with them, as well as such other sports requiring vigorous exertion. The same remark will also apply in the case of those who have been settled in their homes for a time. Very few have ever been complained of for indolence, while many have been commended for activity and readiness to learn.

Partnerships are common among the boys, who are often very shrewd in trading among themselves. In a number of these miniature "firms," their partners have mutually agreed not to use profane language, under penalty of a dissolution of the concern.

GENERAL RESULTS.

In visiting the children in their homes, which it is my aim to do, so far as possible, within six months after they are placed, I generally find them engaged in farming and household work, and not one in twenty has apparently any desire to return to New York. They enquire with much interest about their former teachers at the Asylum, with whom many of them regularly correspond. Nearly all of them speak of their foster parents as "father" and "mother," evidently regarding them with much affection.

I have made considerable effort to ascertain the feeling of the farmers and other citizens of the West, in regard to the necessity of *preliminary Institutional Education and discipline* before the children are indentured, and, in numerous conversations on this point with intelligent men in all stations of life, have heard but one opinion expressed, and that, decidedly in favor of it.

I find that the good conduct of one company prepares the way for the next, and this is a gratifying feature in the work. Several farmers who had taken boys from previous companies that had come to their vicinity, have, on the arrival of a second company, concluded to take another boy, being pleased with the good conduct of the first. One little boy, by his faithful attention to his foster father when very sick, so warmed the heart of the old farmer that he was easily persuaded to give a home to the boy's sister who came out some months later, and they are now both living with him, happy and contented. Many incidents of a similar nature might be narrated, but the following testimony of citizens of the West as to the general behavior of the children, already settled, will suffice. A prominent physician of Bond Co., told me that our boys, by their good conduct, had improved the boys of the town, and that their good influence was already perceptible. I have been told, repeatedly, in Champaign and Washington Counties, that our children were doing as well as the sons and daughters of the farmers, and in Clinton Co., that they were *doing better*. In sev-

ral towns the wish has been expressed, that I could take back a party of Western boys and have them thoroughly trained in the Asylum.

In August last, I visited a company of thirty-four children settled in Illinois in the month of February previous, and I append hereto, a Report detailing in one column, their condition when first admitted to our Institution, and in another column their condition at the time of my visit in August. Full enquiries were, as usual, instituted by me with regard to every child, and although it is but fair to admit, that this company turned out somewhat better than the average, yet the result is a fair exposition of the character of our indenturing work.

Notwithstanding all the care and instruction bestowed upon the children in the Asylum, it is still true that a few, who have gone to the West, are not doing well. These cases have been brought to your notice in a former Report. While deeply regretting the necessity which now compels me to allude to them, I turn with pleasure to the large proportion now doing well, who, fostered by your benevolence, and guided by your precept, are now settled in their Western homes, daily and hourly recalling the kindness which has brought to them so great a measure of present and prospective good. That they appreciate your endeavors to save them from the misery into which they must, in many cases, have fallen, abundant proof can be given, while their present good conduct, and the resolutions they have formed, give promise that their future will be one of happiness and prosperity.

Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE H. ALLAN,

Indenturing Agent.

R E P O R T

OF

THIRTY-FOUR CHILDREN INDENTURED IN ILLINOIS,

I N F E B R U A R Y , 1 8 6 0 .

No.	CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED.	CONDITION, AUGUST, 1860.
1	Was arrested for theft; in the Asylum three years.	Has an excellent home on a farm; is doing very well, and is much liked by his employer.
2	Was arrested for sleeping out; was in the Asylum nearly two years; his mother dead.	No better boy in the county; is peaceable and quiet; his new foster-parents regard him with much affection, and speak of him with great interest. They are wealthy people.
3	Small boy; his mother dead, and his father intemperate; he was arrested for pilfering; in the Asylum two years.	Have not heard from this boy recently, but as there is no complaint to our Agent, he is undoubtedly doing well.
4	Was surrendered by his father as a bad boy; was in the Asylum six months.	Very good boy; is obedient. Saw him at his home. He has a fine place with a good farmer, on a large farm. He likes the West very much, and means to remain and make a man.
	Parents both dead; got into the company of bad boys, and his brother could not manage him; he brought him to the Asylum as a bad boy; remained in the Asylum three and a half years.	Lives with a farmer, who is very much pleased with him; boy has learned to ride; does not study as diligently as his employer would like, but is more fond of out-door work; he is not required to work in the hot weather, but his employer is anxious to have him frequent his library and improve his mind. He is quite wealthy, and has no children of his own.
6	Was surrendered by his father, who had no home for him; the father intemperate; was nineteen months in the Asylum.	Employer is well pleased with him, and promised him \$200 if he should remain with him until his time is out. The boy is active and industrious.
7	Was arrested for begging; parents intemperate, and the boy supported	Excellent report from him. His employer says that he is more like a man

No.	CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED.	CONDITION, AUGUST, 1860.
	them by begging on Broadway ; was three years in the Asylum.	than a boy, and that it is very rare to find so good a boy ; he does not make the slightest complaint. Boy is about fourteen years of age.
8	Had no home, and was surrendered by his intemperate father ; remained in Asylum nineteen months.	Saw his employer, who speaks well of the boy. He is healthy and happy.
9	Both parents intemperate ; mother in the hospital ; the boy had no home ; six months in the Asylum.	Visited the boy in his new home. Is well contented, and has no desire to return to New York. His brother is on a neighboring farm. The boys often see each other.
10	Brother to the above ; antecedents the same.	Visited him in August ; doing well ; has plenty of temper ; has been sick, but is now well. He often sees his brother, who is with a relation of his employer. Is reported a very smart boy.
11	Father could not keep him in school ; boy was inclined to run in the streets, and he was taken West at his father's request ; in Asylum six months.	Generally a good boy, but occasionally needs correction ; he is now learning German, and attends school regularly ; he is ten years of age. Visited him recently at his home.
12	Boy was neglected ; father intemperate, mother dead ; got into the company of bad boys in the streets ; placed in Asylum by a relation, and remained seven months.	Saw the boy four or five times ; also, saw his employer, who says he is a good boy, and very smart. The boy is very active in his habits ; he has done so well that his employer has given him a colt.
13	Mother surrendered him as a bad boy ; lived in a bad locality ; father was intemperate ; in the Asylum two and a half years.	Saw the boy at his home. Is on an excellent farm ; he is well pleased, and the family regard him as one of themselves. They made no complaint, and he is doing well.
14	Was a bad boy ; stole from a store ; his father was a rag-picker, and intemperate ; was in the Asylum three years.	His employer says that he is one of the best boys in the county ; is obedient, and truthful ; has a horse of his own, that was given to him on account of his good behavior. No complaint of any kind was made.
15	Was a truant ; his father being dead his mother could not manage him ; boy was too much in the streets ; three and a half years in the Asylum.	Visited him at his home. He is very much pleased with his place. The family are very kind to him, and speak of him with interest. He appears to be perfectly satisfied and contented ; he, like the case preceding, now owns a horse, presented for good conduct.
16	Parents both dead ; had no home ; gave himself up ; his habits were good ; was in Asylum six months	Heard from a neighbor that he is still in his place. He is well, and doing well.

No.	CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED.	CONDITION, AUGUST, 1860.
17	Brought in by his mother, as a bad boy; his father is dead.	Met his employer, who says that he is all right; he made no complaint. A neighbor told me that the boy has a strong temper.
18	Parents both dead; his father was of intemperate habits; was placed in the Asylum by his Aunt, who could not care for him; remained thirty-three months.	Visited him at his home, in August. His employer says that there is not one boy in fifty who would please them so much. He has two horses of his own.
19	Father intemperate; no home for the boy.	At the time his name was proposed for the West, one of the Asylum officers expressed a doubt as to whether his behavior had been sufficiently good to enable him to recommend him. The boy, hearing of this, resolved to try doubly hard; and that he has so far succeeded, is manifest in the report.
20	Father dead, and mother unable to support him; intellect dull; in Asylum five years.	Saw employer. Very smart boy, but is not truthful; this is the only complaint. Boy is nine years of age.
21	Orphan; had no home; in Asylum two years.	Saw employer. Boy doing pretty well; is slow to learn; generally well behaved.
22	Orphan boy; had no home; was in the Asylum seven months.	Has an excellent home with a farmer, an unusually good place; he is in the vicinity of several other Asylum boys. His employer is pleased with him.
23	Parents both in the Tombs for intemperance; boy had no one to care for him; remained in the Asylum one year.	Too much indulged; has been dishonest and disobedient; he is still in his place, and his employer promised to forgive him and educate him, if he will reform. Saw him several times. Advised a more rigid discipline in the future.
24	Father intemperate, and mother dead; boy had no home; was in the Asylum four years.	Saw his employer. Boy is very much liked, and he made no complaint; he appears to have quite an affection for the boy, who is only eight years of age.
25	Was taken by the police from her parents, who abused her; habits good; in Asylum four months.	Quite a young farmer. Heard of him several times. He is still in his place, and doing finely. The neighbors consider him a good boy. Employer says he is "all right."
		Very smart girl but "has a temper;" this is the only complaint; she is healthy, happy, and perfectly contented in her new home. Her employer has no children of his own; he is a farmer, in good circumstances.

No.	CONDITION WHEN ADMITTED.	CONDITION, AUGUST 1860.
26	Sent here by father, as her mother was intemperate and he had no home for her; remained in Asylum seven months.	Good little girl. Her new friends are highly pleased with her. She has recently visited her sister, who came out in the same company. Not the slightest complaint was made.
27	Sister to above; antecedents the same.	Very smart and active little girl, but she is not truthful; was ashamed to come into the room when I called; she is doing very well, with the above exception.
28	Her father is dead, mother intemperate; sent her out begging; was in the Asylum about six months.	Is doing well and giving satisfaction. Visited her in August, at her home. Was glad to see me; and asked many questions about her friends at the Asylum.
29	Parents both dead; lives with a woman who gets drunk and abuses her; gave herself up; in Asylum two years.	Is not not truthful; she has an excellent home, and every advantage; except the above, she is doing well.
30	Father dead, and mother intemperate; was arrested for pilfering; remained in Asylum four months.	Healthy and perfectly contented. Visited her in August. Would not return to New York on any account. She looks finely, and seems to enjoy her new home. Her employer seems very much pleased with her.
31	Father sick in the hospital, mother dead; had no home; was in Asylum four months.	Visited her two or three times. She is healthy and contented; is very truthful; seems to like her new home very much.
32	Father dead, mother intemperate; child got with bad associates; was in Asylum five months.	An excellent little girl. Visited her at her home. Is perfectly truthful. Her employer speaks of her very highly. She is healthy and happy.
33	Parents both dead; lived with a family who treated her cruelly; was in the Asylum three years	Visited her in August. No complaint of any kind. She seems to be pleased, and the family are interested in her; she has a good home on a farm.
34	Father dead, mother intemperate, and sends the child out to beg in the streets; remained in Asylum three months.	An excellent little girl, but has too much temper; she is active and industrious, and lives with a farmer; she has always been healthy.

Not a single regular member of this company has left his place, and, with few exceptions, they are doing fully as well as the most sanguine could expect.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, FOR 1860.

Dr.

The New York Juvenile Asylum in account with JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer.

1860.	1860.	
Dec. 31.—To Cash paid for Provisions, Clothing, Fuel, Repairs, Salaries, Insurance, &c.,	\$50,364 99	Dec. 31.—By Cash, balance on hand, December 31, 1853, " received from City Treasury, under Act of Incorporation,
" " for Permanent Improvements on Buildings and Grounds,	3,000 00	" " received from the Board of Education,
" " Interest on Loans, Bond and Mortgage, &c.	2,667 86	" " Donations received, (a portion of which is for the enlargement of the Asylum),
" " Fare, and Travelling Expenses of Children to the West,	\$2,750 00	15,343 00
" " Less, returned by Employers,	2,201 00	
	<hr/> 549 00	
" " Paid Note for temporary Loan,	3,000 00	
" " Balance on hand, in Bank,	44 93	
	<hr/> \$59,626 78	
		<hr/> <hr/>

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

The undersigned, a Committee duly appointed for this purpose, have compared the foregoing account with the vouchers, and find it correct.
Balance on hand, December 31, 1860, in Cash, Forty-four Dollars and Ninety-three Cents.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
CHARLES A. BULKLEY, } Committee

TABLE I.—COMMITMENTS.

These embrace all Admissions into the Institution, whether under Commitments from the Magistrates, Surrenders by Parents, or otherwise.

YEARS.	NEW COMMITMENTS.				SECOND COMMITMENTS.				THIRD COMMITMENTS.				GRAND TOTALS.	
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	623
1854....	774	156	30	5	965	83	1	..	84	1	..	..	1050
1855....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	95	6	..	..	727
1856....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	111	3	..	..	902
1857....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	741
1858....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	104	..	..	..	781
1859....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	136	..	..	..	863
1860....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	52	7	..	..	863
Totals.	4,601	1,013	165	40	5,819	615	80	14	5	714	17	..	17	6,550

MALES, 5,412; FEMALES, 1,138—TOTAL, 6,550.

RECAPITULATION.

FIRST COMMITMENTS,	.....	5,819
SECOND "	.....	714
THIRD "	.....	17
TOTAL,	.....	6,550

TABLE 2.—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS	CLASS 1.				CLASS 2.				CLASS 3.				CLASS 4.				CLASS 5.				CLASS 6.					
	Committed by a Magistrate.		By do, at the request of Parents or Friends.		By do, at their own request.		Surrendered to Committee by Parents or Friends		Surrender'd themselves to the Committee.		White.		Colored.													
	WHITE.	COLORED.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.	435	9	9	..	65	1	..	..	28	1	..	..	67	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	623
1854.	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	..	60	15	..	1	6	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	1,050
1855.	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	..	43	12	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	1	1	..	727
1856.	409	86	12	6	130	33	4	2	64	12	3	..	88	26	1	2	22	8	..	..	4	1	..	..	902
1857.	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	..	80	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741
1858.	508	140	20	2	60	21	..	1	11	9	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	781
1859.	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	..	38	17	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	863
1860.	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	..	1	39	8	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	863
Totals	3,583	711	111	17	913	205	39	21	262	62	17	1	422	99	6	7	37	12	3	..	16	4	2	..	6,559	

1st CLASS, 4,422; 2d CLASS, 1,178; 3d CLASS, 342; 4th CLASS, 534; 5th CLASS, 52; 6th CLASS, 22—TOTAL, 6,550.

TABLE 3.—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEARS,	8 AND UNDER.		9 YEARS.		10 YEARS.		11 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		TOTALS.	
	WHITE.	COLORED.	WHITE.	COLORED.	WHITE.	COLORED.	WHITE.	COLORED.	WHITE.	COLORED.	WHITE.	COLORED.	WHITE.	COLORED.		
1853.....	64	..	51	4	..	96	3	2	..	110	3	1	..	104	1	623
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	..	149	21	7	2	..	189	25	1,050
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	..	103	24	3	..	86	19	4	727
1856.....	74	33	3	..	49	16	..	..	87	17	1	1	104	20	3	912
1857.....	23	13	..	..	46	12	1	..	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	741
1858.....	37	18	..	..	38	15	1	..	42	9	3	..	66	20	1	781
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4	..	80	17	2	863
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	863
Totals.....	534	220	18	6	424	132	11	2	720	121	25	6	734	132	22	6,550
													857	137	35	9
													878	127	31	9
													1087	223	37	9

8 YEARS AND UNDER, 778; 9 YEARS, 569; 10 YEARS, 872; 11 YEARS, 894; 12 YEARS, 1,036; 13 YEARS, 1,045; 14 YEARS, 1,356—TOTAL, 6,550.

TABLE 4.—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

UNFORTUNATE, 1,280; PILFERING, 1,460; VAGRANT, 1,885; BAD, 1,218; BIGGARS, 335; TURVANT, 363; TEN. WIT, 9—TOTAL, 6,660.

TABLE 5.—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	No. 1.—Could Read, Write, and Cipher.				No. 2.—Could Read and Write.				No. 3.—Could Read only.				No. 4.—Could not Read.				Totals.		
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1853	16	2	..	..	65	2	..	..	176	2	4	..	345	5	6	..	623		
1854	10	3	..	..	147	25	3	1	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1,050		
1855	59	17	2	..	36	12	1	..	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727		
1856	160	20	..	..	53	9	2	1	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902		
1857	167	22	3	..	21	10	1	..	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741		
1858	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	..	113	25	1	..	283	91	11	1	781		
1859	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	..	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863		
1860	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863		
Totals . . .	874	155	16	5	472	95	17	3	1,175	237	34	10	2,714	606	110	27	6,550		

No. 1, 1,050; No. 2, 587; No. 3, 1,456; No. 4, 3,457—Total, 6,550.

TABLE 6.—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEARS,	ROMAN CATHOLIC.				PROTESTANT.				JEWISH.				TOTALS.	
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		JEWISH.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853	348	8	..	..	220	4	9	..	..	..	34	..	623
1854	572	104	..	..	263	53	30	5	4	..	19	..	1,050
1855	342	99	..	..	177	42	20	6	2	..	39	..	727
1856	393	95	..	..	274	69	20	9	2	..	40	..	902
1857	359	75	..	..	221	42	20	1	2	..	21	..	741
1858	325	100	..	..	217	64	20	3	10	1	41	..	781
1859	384	93	..	..	225	62	29	6	8	1	55	..	863
1860	436	99	..	..	229	54	26	14	5	..	..	..	863
Totals,	3,159	673	..	..	1,826	390	174	44	33	2	249	6,550	6,550

TABLE 7.—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEARS.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1853	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860	373	125	256	90	19	863
Totals...	2,619	1,035	1,743	966	177	6,550

TABLE 8.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEARS.	Both whose Parents were Temperate.	One or Both whose Parents were Intemperate.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
1853	236	331	56	623
1854	407	446	197	1,050
1855	397	295	35	727
1856	472	396	34	902
1857	396	324	21	741
1858	440	307	34	781
1859	470	356	37	863
1860	545	277	41	863
Totals,	3,363	2,732	455	6,550

TABLE 9.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—United States.

	Years.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Delaware.	South Carolina.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Others.
1853.....	281	13	11	6	5	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	326
1854.....	505	20	16	10	3	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	2	..	1	1	1	..	667
1855.....	360	6	9	13	3	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	402
1856.....	505	22	10	14	5	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	668
1857.....	393	11	4	8	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
1858.....	422	8	16	11	5	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	479
1859.....	537	10	12	6	6	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	586
1860.....	554	11	8	10	5	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	599
Totals.....	3,557	101	86	78	41	7	1	5	9	8	13	2	7	4	2	14	1	4	6	3,960

TABLE 9 (*Continued.*)—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—*Foreign Countries*.

YEARS.	Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Africa.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.	South America.	At Sea.	Total, Foreign.	Unknown.		
1853	7	29	180	10	1	37	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	272	25
1854	8	40	308	8	2	44	1	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	6	..	1	2	..	3	430	53
1855	6	26	201	10	1	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	298	27
1856	7	34	194	5	8	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	290
1857	11	43	190	4	3	37	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	294
1858	9	28	172	10	4	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
1859	6	34	145	14	3	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	14
1860	9	46	132	12	3	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	253
Totals	63	280	1,522	73	25	327	1	5	2	3	1	1	5	3	1	30	1	1	11	1	11	2,367

NATIVE BORN, 3,960; FOREIGN, 2,367; UNKNOWN, 223—TOTAL, 6,550.

TABLE 10.—NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

YEARS.	CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, ETC.	TotaLs.																					
		Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Italy.	Wales.	Norway.	Sweden.	Prussia.	Switzerland.	Hungary.	Cuba.	West Indies.	Total of Foreign Births.	United States.	Unknown.					
1853	2	341	57	42	19	5	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	472	119	32	623		
1854	670	113	37	19	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	858	155	37	1,050		
1855 . . . . .	..	450	108	22	19	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	612	110	5	727
1856 . . . . .	..	526	84	47	23	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	696	143	63	902
1857 . . . . .	..	465	72	42	12	11	7	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	613	119	9	741
1858 . . . . .	..	480	74	56	27	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	652	107	22	781
1859	2	495	109	60	21	7	8	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	709	132	22	863
1860	1	493	86	43	28	3	5	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	668	175	20	863
Totals	5	3,920	703	349	168	54	37	12	6	2	1	5	1	6	4	1	1	2	3	5,280	1,060	210	6,550

TABLE II.—DISCHARGES—INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES, AND DEATHS.

33 Y MAGISTRATES, 2,766; BY COMMITTEE, 893; TRANSFERRED, 179; INDENTURED, 1,478; ESCAPES, 647; DEATHS, 39—TOTAL, 6,002.

DONORS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Aspinwall, W. H.	\$200	Gilman, W. S.	\$50
Astor, W. B.	200	Gillelan, E. H.	50
Baldwin, J. C.	170	Green, J. C.	200
Barnes, James	100	Gordon, Robert	100
Babcock & Milnor	25	Griswold, George, Jr.	100
Ball, Black & Co.	25	Griswold, Mrs. George	100
Bliss, George	50	Green, Rev. H.	25
Brown, George.	100	Goodhue & Co.	100
Brown, Stewart.	200	Gratitude.	5
Brown, James.	500	Hay, Allan.	100
Brown, W. Smith.	100	Hawley, Irad.	100
Burchard, G.	50	Harsen, Jacob, M. D.,	150
Buckley, T. T.	20	Hatch, C. B.	25
Butler, B. F. (bequest,)	500	Halsted, Haines & Co.	100
Burkhalter, Charles.	50	Hoyt, E.	25
Clark, H.	45	Hopkins, Lucius.	100
Cummins, T. A.	25	Holden, Hawley & Co.	50
Clarke, B. G.	50	Isham, S. & C. H.	50
Colgate, C. C.	125	Johnston, John T.	100
Crane, W. W.	25	Johnston, James B.	100
Crosby, W. B.	300	Jaffray, E. S.	500
Corning, H. K.	100	Kelchum, Morris.	700
Clinton, Mrs. Dr.	25	Lady.	10
Cochran, Thomas.	50	Lord, Daniel.	250
Dodge, W. E.	350	Lord, J. Couper.	150
Dennison & Wyckoff.	25	Lowery, John.	100
Douglas, George.	250	Lorillard, Peter.	350
Edgerton, L.	25	Lester, J. W.	25
Ely, A. K.	150	Lenox, James.	1000
Eno, A. R.	50	Lady.	500
Eddy, Thomas.	25	Lady.	500
Faile, T. H.	300	Lawrence, H.	3
Faile, T. H., Jr.	20		

Ludlow, J. R.	\$100	Seymour, W. N. & Co.	\$20
Ludlum, N.	50	Schieffelin, H. M.	50
McBrair, G. P.	50	Sands, A. B.	25
McBrair, Eliza.	50	Stuart, R. L. & A.	500
McBride, Mrs.	100	Suffern, Thomas	250
McCurdy, R. H.	25	Suydam, James	1000
Morton, Grinnell & Co.	50	Stone, L. P.	25
Maitland, Mrs. E. S.	25	Sturges, Shaw & Co.	50
Macy's Sons, J.	50	Steward, John	50
Norrie, Adam	100	Schieffelin, James L.	50
Post, W. B.	100	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.	150
Penfold, E.	200	Tuckerman, J. & L.	25
Phelps, J. N.	100	Taylor, Moses.	100
Phelps, J. J.	100	Walker, William.	25
Packer, Mrs. H. L.	25	Wilson, J. C.	20
Parks, C. F. & Co.	25	Whitlock, William	25
Quincy, J. W.	100	Whitlock, B. M.	25
Roosevelt, C. V. S.	100	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	50
Robertson, J. A.	25	Walsh, Coulter & Co.	25
Rhinelander, W. C.	250	Ward, A. H.	100
Rushton, F. V.	50	White, Norman.	25
Sampson, Joseph.	250	Winston, F. S.	25
Spencer, Mrs. C. L.	300	Wolfe, J. D.	200
		Wynkoop, F. S.	100
		Young, Henry	100

Form of Bequest.

I give and bequeath to the "NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM," incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the sum of _____ dollars, for the purposes of said Corporation.